FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Khrushchev Summit Report

New German Ultimatum. Soviet Premier Khrushchev reported to the Russian people June 15 on his June 3-4 Vienna meeting with Pres. Kennedy. His report, broadcast from Moscow by radio and TV, contained a new ultimatum on Berlin and Germany.

Khrushchev, reviewing the USSR's proposals for a "free city" of West Berlin and for a World War II German peace treaty, said: "The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany cannot be postponed any longer. A peaceful settlement in Europe must be attained this year."

All U.S.-Soviet policy differences taken up at Geneva were discussed by Khrushchev in his 75-minute address. He reiterated the USSR's suggestion that the Geneva nuclear test-ban conference be merged with new East-West negotiations on disarmament and, addressing himself to Mr. Kennedy, said: "I repeat once more. The Soviet Union stands for strict and effective international control. We are prepared to accept your proposals on control, Mr. President, . . . provided you accept our proposals on universal and complete disarmament."

Khrushchev gave his view of the Laos neutrality agreement announced by the 2 leaders June 4. He said that while it was "essential to insure the formation of an independent and neutral Laos," "at the same time it was necessary to separate distinctly external problems from domestic ones." "The domestic policy of Laos cannot and should not be determined either by the USSR or the United States or other countries." Khrushchev warned the U.S. against delaying the Geneva talks on Laos on the "pretexts" that pro-Communist guerrillas had violated the Laos cease-fire.

The Vienna meeting was described by Khrushchev as not only worthwhile but necessary. He conceded that "it emerged from our talks with Pres. Kennedy that we understand the peaceful coexistence of states differently. The President's idea is to build up something like a dam against the peoples' movement to establish in their countries social systems which the ruling circles of the Western powers deem unsuitable."

Khrushchev's statements on Germany:

- "There can be no question of any new changes of borders. We proceed from the premise that the peace treaty with Germany will put a seal on what has already been established by the Potsdam Agreement." East Germany "has repeatedly stated that it recognizes as final the eastern border of Germany along the Oder-Neisse line."
- "When we suggest signing a peace treaty with Germany and turning West Berlin into a free city we are accused of wanting to deprive the Western powers of access to this city. But that is . . . wrong. . . . All countries of the world wishing to maintain . . . ties with this city would have the right."
- "Of course, agreement would have to be reached with the country across whose territory pass the communications that link West Berlin with the outside world. This is normal. Otherwise the sovereignty of the state within which West Berlin is situated would be jeopardized." The Western powers claim to be bound to defend West Berlin's freedom, but "in the 4-power agreements on Berlin . . . nothing is said of these obligations."
- "The Soviet Union and our friends do not want war and we will not start it. But we will defend our sovereignty, will fulfill our sacred duty to defend our freedom and independence. If any country violates peace and crosses the borders—ground, air or water—of another it will assume full responsibility for the consequences of the aggression and will receive a proper rebuff." [See p. 213B1]

Laos Conferences

Princes Seek Coalition. The princely leaders of Laos' government and 2 rival Communist-supported political movements began talks in Zurich June 19 on the possible formation of a coalition government and ending of the Laotian civil war.

The 3 princes were: Prince Boun Oum of the U.S.-supported royal Laotian government, Prince Souphanouvong of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao rebel movement, Prince Souvanna Phouma of the deposed neutralist régime operating on Pathet Lao territory with Soviet and Chinese backing.

The Zurich talks were arranged by the 3 princes during a meeting there June 18. Spokesmen for Boun Oum reported June 19 that the first session had revealed "profound" differences on the principles to govern the creation of the proposed coalition régime. Souvanna and Souphanouvong were said to have demanded recognition of their forces as separate groups each entitled to parity with the royal government in any coalition. Boun Oum was said to have reiterated his opposition to a tripartite coalition on grounds that it would place the royal government in the minority and that Souvanna Phouma's interim neutralist régime in fact was subservient to the Pathet Lao.

Pathet Lao leaders contended that their movement accepted the authority of Souvanna as Laos' legal premier. Souvanna, however, maintained that his government was distinct from the Pathet Lao leadership and entitled to full coalition representation as the "neutral" bridge between the extremes represented by Boun Oum and Souphanouvong. [See pp. 163F1, 153B1]

The princes' efforts to reach agreement on a new coalition came after the 14-nation Geneva conference on Laos had reached a virtual deadlock.

Geneva Talks Begun. The international conference on the future of Laos was convened in Geneva May 16 by the Earl of Home, British foreign secretary, and Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko, acting as co-chairmen. The conference had been summoned by Britain and the USSR, co-chairing powers of the 1954 Geneva talks that had resulted in Indochina's partition.

The 14-nation conference, originally scheduled to begin May 12, had been delayed by controversies over 2 questions: (1) the U.S.' refusal to participate in the talks until verification was received of a cease-fire in the Laotian civil war; (2) the USSR's demand that Laos' representation at the conference be divided equally among delegations from the Boun Oum government, the Pathet Lao and Souvanna Phouma's régime.

The U.S. demand was transmitted to Home and Gromyko May 11 by State Secy. Dean Rusk, who had arrived in Geneva the previous day. Formal confirmation of the cease-fire was received May 12 from the International Control Commission for Laos, but the conference failed to open May 12 after the USSR's proposals were rejected that day by the U.S. with the suggestion

Week in Headlines

Khrushchev delivered new ultimatum on Germany in TV report on talks with Pres. Kennedy.

Laotian princes began talks on forming coalition government; Geneva conference remained stalemated on measures to deal with Laos truce violations.

Pres. Kennedy appealed for public support of foreign aid program.

Senate passed $11.5 billion interstate highway program.

Supreme Court banned states' use of illegally-seized evidence.

Freedom Ride movement extended to Florida.

French farmers rioted.

Cuban tractor-prisoner exchange talks, Stevenson tour continued.

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that the Pathet Lao and neutralist delegates be seated as observers. Gromyko and Rusk conferred May 13 but failed to resolve their differences. A Communist Chinese delegation statement, issued May 13 by spokesman Wu Leng-hsi, charged that the Boun Oum government was a "rebel clique" not worthy of representation whereas the Pathet Lao controlled ⅔ of Laos and was entitled to speak for the country. The Chinese statement was rejected May 13 by Rusk as "ridiculous."

All 3 Laotian delegations received conference seats under a compromise formula announced May 15 by the British and Soviet delegations. Under the compromise, made public after a meeting earlier May 15 of Home and Gromyko, "the co-chairmen . . . agreed to seat representatives from Laos proposed by individual governments at the conference." The Pathet Lao and neutralist delegates were seated on request of the Soviet and Chinese governments. The U.S. requested the seating of the Boun Oum government's envoys, but they refused to attend the conference because of the presence of the Pathet Lao representatives.

Opening Session. 12 of the 14 nations invited to the conference were present when it began work May 16.

The opening session, presided over by Gromyko, was attended by the U.S., Britain, France, Canada, the USSR, Communist China, Poland, North Vietnam, Burma, Cambodia and India. The envoys from South Vietnam and Thailand reached Geneva too late for the first session. Laos itself was represented only by the Pathet Lao and neutralist delegations.

The conference's immediate aims were outlined May 16 by Lord Home, speaking as co-chairman and as British foreign secretary. Home urged the conference to work for: (1) a declaration of neutrality by the Boun Oum government; (2) individual and collective declarations by the conferring states that they would respect Laos' neutrality; (3) agreements on supervision of an embargo on all military aid for Laos; (4) supervision of all other aid to Laos.

A general attack on the U.S.' position in Laos and South East Asia was launched by Communist Chinese Foreign Min. Chen Yi in his address at the opening session. Chen said the Laotian civil war had been caused by the U.S.' violation of Laos' neutrality and by U.S. threats to peace in South East Asia. Chen denounced the U.S. for sending Vice Pres. Johnson on a recent tour of Asia to make "arrangements for aggression and war." He asserted that "only by abolishing the South East Asia Treaty Organization can peace be preserved" in the region.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian chief of state who originally had called for the 14-nation meeting, appealed to the conferees to avoid any settlement based on partition of Laos. He appealed to the 3 Laotian political factions to agree on forming a coalition that would give each representation. He warned that Laos could not be divided because it was a small country and "the Pathet Lao is present everywhere, including the zones that it does not yet occupy."

USSR Demands Control Veto. The first major confrontation of Communist and Western views on insuring Laos' future neutrality came in proposals presented to the conference May 17.

Addressing the conference for the first time, Rusk restated the U.S.' readiness to join in agreements that would insure the neutralization of Laos and the withdrawal of all foreign troops. He made it clear, however, that a neutral Laos would have to be assured freedom from non-military pressures and sabotage from its Communist neighbors and that the withdrawal would have to apply to the large numbers of "Vietminh brethren" serving with Pathet Lao forces as well as to the few hundred U.S. troops assisting the Boun Oum government. He declared that any acceptable truce machinery would have to (a) assure the International Control Commission (ICC) unhampered access to all parts of Laos; (b) provide the ICC with adequate transport and equipment; (c) make ICC decisions enforceable by majority vote, without a veto; (d) enable the ICC to act on complaints by any Laotian faction or foreign government.

(Rusk called on the conference to take action on reports that Pathet Lao forces had violated the May 12 ICC cease-fire report with continued attacks on government positions, particularly in the Padong area.)

Gromyko submitted to the conference May 17 plans for the permanent supervision of the Laos cease-fire under which the Communist bloc would be able to veto any truce control activities with which it did not agree. Under the Soviet proposal, (a) the ICC would investigate complaints of truce violations only on the instructions of the co-chairing Geneva powers (Britain and the USSR), acting in unanimity; (b) all ICC findings of truce violations would require unanimous approval of the 3 ICC members (India, Canada, Poland) for enforcement; (c) the duration of the agreement governing the ICC would be "decided by the co-chairmen [Britain and the USSR] and the government of Laos." Gromyko avowed the USSR's acceptance of all measures for the neutralization of Laos and proposed that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Laotian territory within 30 days after an accord on the country's future.

The U.S. and British delegations May 17 rejected Gromyko's demands for a Soviet veto over Laos truce supervision.

Truce Aid Requested. The conferees agreed May 19 to study ICC requests for technical aid in maintaining the Laotian cease-fire.

The question was raised by Canadian External Affairs Min. Howard C. Green May 18 in an appeal to the conference to insure that the ICC had the physical means to supervise the truce and investigate and act on complaints of violations. Green's appeal was issued after Home had announced at the May 18 meeting that he had received reports from Rusk and the Boun Oum government charging Pathet Lao forces with serious and repeated truce violations. Green declared that without proper equipment, the ICC would be unable to carry out any agreement produced by the conference. Indian Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon declared, however, that "India takes the view that a de facto cease-fire exists" despite the U.S. charges.

(Rusk and other members of the U.S. delegation walked out of the conference for 45 minutes May 18 after Phao Phoumi Vongichit, Pathet Lao delegate, resumed the Communist allegations of U.S. responsibility for the Laos civil war.)

Home and Gromyko announced May 19 that they had cabled the ICC and directed it to report to the conference on whether it had the "technical requirements" for supervising the Laos truce. They did so despite North Vietnamese Foreign Min. Ung Van Khiem's violent opposition to strengthening the ICC.

(Home left Geneva for London May 19 and was replaced as co-chairman by Malcolm Macdonald. Other delegates who left May 19 included French Foreign Min. Maurice Couve de Murville, Green and Defense Min. Krishna Menon. State Secy. Rusk, who failed May 19 to persuade Gromyko to drop his ICC veto demands, left Geneva for Washington May 20 and was replaced as chief U.S. delegate by Amb.-at-Large Averell Harriman.)

(A U.S. delegation statement May 19 charged that the Communist powers at the conference sought to use it to force "the free peoples of South East Asia to hand themselves over without resistance to Communist dictatorship." It charged that a "neutral and unified Laos in Communist language really means a Laos always dominated from the outside by communism.")

(The U.S. consulted with other Western delegations May 20 on a Western intelligence report citing 33 alleged truce violations by Pathet Lao forces May 11-18. U.S. envoys sought support for efforts to force the conference to deal with the violations. They reported that Soviet-built aircraft were continuing to airdrop supplies to the rebel forces.)

(Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia announced May 21 that he had invited Laos' 3 rival princes—Boun Oum, Souphanouvong, and Souvanna Phouma—to come to Geneva for talks on forming a coalition government. Norodom said May 22, however, that Boun Oum and Souvanna had declined the invitation.)

French Ask East-West Pact. A plan for interlocking agreements to insure respect for the future neutrality of Laos was presented to the conference May 23 by French Amb.-to-Britain Jean Chauvel.

The French proposal called for: (a) a Laotian declaration of neutrality from all political and military blocs, subscribed to by all Laotian political factions; (b) a 2d declaration in which the other 13 nations attending the conference would "subscribe to the principles and conditions" laid down in the Laotian document. The French plan would forbid the presence in Laos of foreign military forces or their passage across Laotian territory. It would ban all foreign military posts or advisers other than those permitted France by the 1954 Geneva accords on Indochina.

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The French plan was given the U.S. delegation's support and was rejected the same day by Communist China.

Polish Foreign Min. Adam Rapacki, addressing the conference when it resumed sessions May 22 after a 2-day recess, had warned that no Laos accord would be acceptable to the Soviet bloc unless it provided for the abrogation of SEATO provisions placing Laos within the alliance's defense area.

The conference devoted part of its May 22 session to discussion of the problem of Chinese Nationalist guerrillas said to have escaped into Laos from Burma to avoid removal to Formosa. The U.S. contended that all of the Nationalists, remnants of Chinese armies that had crossed into Burma to avoid capture by the Communists in 1949, had been transported to Formosa. Burmese Foreign Min. Sao Hkum Khio expressed agreement, however, with Communist Chinese charges that many Nationalists remained in remote areas of Burma, Laos, and Thailand. [See p. 122B3]

Chen Yi charged May 24 that the proposals submitted by Rusk would result in "barefaced interference in the internal affairs of Laos" in order to suppress the "Laotian peoples' national and democratic movements." He assailed the U.S.' plan as an attempt to place Laos under an "international condominium" as was the Congo. Referring to Soviet demands for a veto over ICC operations, he said that "the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation is essential." Chen Yi submitted a list of 5 principles China considered essential to a Laos settlement. The list cited the need for agreements on Laos' neutrality on condition it was assured without interference in the country's domestic affairs. It made no reference to the withdrawal of foreign troops.

ICC Report. An International Control Commission report, dated May 20 but delivered May 24, appealed to the conference for action to enforce the withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos and asked the co-chairing powers for further instructions.

The report cited a lengthy list of truce violation complaints received from the Boun Oum government beginning May 16. It said that ICC officials had been assured by Souphanouvong and Souvanna Phouma in a May 18 meeting in Xiengkhouang that "no violations of the cease-fire had taken place from their side and that whatever actions they might have taken were under provocation and in . . . self-defense." The report said that "in the domain of military activity it is almost impossible to define what constitutes provocation." It said "there seems to be a desire on both sides to consolidate or probe and gain new ground." It noted the problems involved in verifying complaints due to the difficulty of identifying military-guerrilla units and the complexities of traditional banditry and tribal warfare in certain areas.

With respect to future truce enforcement, the ICC said: (a) "The present situation cannot be put right unless in parallel with political negotiations the [Laotian] sides agree to establish a machinery to deal with . . . proper maintenance of the cease-fire"; (b) "the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces . . . introduced into Laos since the signing of the Geneva agreements of 1954, should take place with the least possible delay." The report made it clear that without Laotian cooperation it could not assure the truce, "irrespective of the means and authority at the commission's disposal." The report was signed by ICC Chrmn. Samarendranath Sen.

The conference was recessed again May 24 by Gromyko, who left for Moscow to confer with Khrushchev.

Cease-Fire Controversy. The conference entered a virtual deadlock May 25-30 with the USSR's refusal to cooperate in strengthening the ICC and in halting an increasing number of Pathet Lao attacks. Conference sessions were held May 31-June 1 and June 5-6 without resolving the stalemate.

The British delegation disclosed May 26 that Soviet Deputy Foreign Min. Georgi M. Pushkin, head of the USSR's delegation in Gromyko's absence, had refused a demand by Macdonald that the co-chairmen reply to the ICC request for instructions on maintaining the Laos truce. Britain said that Amb.-to-USSR Sir Frank Roberts had been ordered to protest the refusal to Gromyko, who was back in Moscow.

A U.S. delegation statement published May 27 accused the Pathet Lao of resuming coordinated attacks on Laotian government positions in "cynical disregard" of the cease-fire. The statement cited reports that Pathet Lao forces had committed at least 30 major truce violations May 13-26 in a drive against Padong, in southern Xiengkhouang Province, and Muong Ngat, near the border of North Vietnam. It said "the Pathet Lao has obstructed ICC efforts to investigate" the attacks.

A conference session scheduled for May 29 was canceled that day after Pushkin again rejected Macdonald's demand that it be devoted to strengthening the ICC and enforcing the truce. Pushkin refused to agree to reconvening the meeting May 30 unless priority were given to discussion of the Laotian neutrality plan presented by the USSR May 17. The conference was resumed May 31-June 1, but the deadlock continued; Averell Harriman asserted at the May 31 session that "the institutions of permanent peace cannot be conceived and developed at the point of a gun." Marshal Chen Yi replied June 1 that the U.S. sought to impose ICC control over Pathet Lao-held areas to turn them into "disputed" zones. The Pathet Lao, he said, were "the victors in the Laotian war."

(Pathet Lao delegate Phoumi Vongvichit charged May 31 and June 1 that several U.S. servicemen had been taken prisoner by the rebel forces and that this proved direct U.S. intervention in the Laotian fighting.)

Vienna Accord Aftermath. The conference was resumed June 5 after a 3-day recess to await the outcome of the Vienna meetings held June 3-4 by Pres. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev. There was no immediate indication of an end to the stalemate in spite of the Kennedy-Khrushchev communiqué June 4 affirming the 2 leaders' support of "a neutral and independent Laos" and "international agreements for insuring that neutrality" and of "an effective cease-fire." [See p. 197B-E1]

Harriman protested at the conference June 6 that rebel forces had resumed attacks on Laotian government troops in the Padong area despite the Vienna "understanding" reached by Pres. Kennedy and Khrushchev. He said the U.S. had assumed that the Vienna accord would be "promptly translated into action, here in Geneva and in Laos." He added: "Such action should take the form of adequate instructions to the . . . [ICC], cessation of hostilities on the ground, and [the combatants'] full cooperation" with the ICC.

(At the June 5 session, Pushkin had suggested that the Western delegates agree to discuss the questions of Laotian neutrality and independence rather than attempt to limit the conference to considering ICC functions.)

A 12-point French plan for strengthening the ICC and defining its permanent functions was submitted June 6 by Jean Chauvel. The plan, intended as a draft protocol to the 2 draft declarations presented by France May 23, would enable the ICC to investigate truce violation complaints brought by any future Laotian government or ICC members. ICC enforcement actions would be decided by majority vote. The ICC would continue until at least July 31, 1964, and its dissolution could be decided only by the 14 Geneva conference states, which would hold semiannual meetings in Cambodia to review the Laos situation.

U.S. Boycott Threat. The conference's June 7 session was canceled after Harriman protested to Pushkin that Pathet Lao forces, in attacks launched as "blatant violations" of the truce, had driven government troops from Padong. U.S. delegation spokesmen said later that day that Harriman would not take part in the conference until the USSR accepted measures for enforcing the cease-fire. The British delegation backed Harriman by asking Pushkin to cancel the session. Macdonald informed Pushkin June 8 of the British-U.S. decision (supported by France) not to attend conference sessions until the truce situation was clarified.

Pres. Kennedy, in a Washington address and news conference June 8 for UPI-affiliated editors and publishers, denied that the U.S. was planning to quit the Geneva talks. He said the U.S. was "going to stay at Geneva and see if we can come to a neutral and independent Laos" in "the image of Burma and Cambodia." "If we cannot reach an agreement on this question about which there seems to be a willingness to accept a . . . consensus," Mr. Kennedy declared, "then how difficult, if not impossible, it would be to reach an agreement on any other question."

(Washington sources reported June 8 that State Secy. Rusk, in a note addressed to Foreign Min. Gromyko, had urged the USSR use its influence to persuade the Pathet Lao to comply with the cease-fire. Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen [R., Ill.] suggested in a statement issued June 8 that Pres. Kennedy exercise "leadership of the type demonstrated by [ex-] Pres. Eisenhower" and "instead of spending our energies on planning further negotiations, . . . devote our resources to vigorous moves which the Kremlin will understand. . . .")

Gromyko returned to Geneva from Moscow June 8 and conferred with

Harriman June 9. Gromyko, who on arrival had told newsmen that his "pockets" were "empty," reportedly informed Harriman of Khrushchev's readiness to work toward an accord on major issues as soon as they were brought before the conference.

Indian Defense Min. Krishna Menon conferred June 10 with Gromyko, Macdonald, Chen Yi and Princes Souphanouvong and Souvanna Phouma in search of a basis for resuming the conference.

(Souphanouvong and Souvanna Phouma had arrived in Geneva from Moscow June 8 to meet with Prince Boun Oum. Boun Oum, however, refused to leave Nice, France, where he was vacationing. Krishna Menon flew to Nice June 11 and persuaded him to meet his rivals in Zurich.)

Conference Resumed. The Geneva talks were resumed June 12 under a compromise reached June 11 by Gromyko and the Earl of Home and concurred in by Harriman and Chauvel.

The British delegation said that Lord Home, who had returned to Geneva to meet Gromyko, had won Soviet assent to the dispatch of a new joint message to the ICC reiterating the Apr. 24 Anglo-Soviet appeal for all Laotian factions to aid the ICC in "exercising supervision and control over the cease-fire." Lord Home said the "essential point" of his agreement with Gromyko was that "nobody . . . in Laos should seek to gain a military advantage under cover of the negotiations in Geneva."

(Geneva sources reported June 9 that the Pathet Lao apparently had ceased major military activity and had begun to cooperate with the ICC.)

Chen Yi resumed the Communist attack on Western demands of safeguards for a neutral Laos in an address at the conference June 12. He rejected the French draft proposals and repeated Chinese charges that Laos was "a victim of the United States policy of intervention." He declared that Communist China "will never be a party to . . . enforcing an international condominium over Laos in the name of international control over its neutrality." The Thai delegation walked out during Chen Yi's speech.

Gromyko appealed to the U.S. delegation June 13 to cooperate in translating into "specific agreements what is recorded in the statement at the Vienna meeting between Mr. Khrushchev and Pres. Kennedy—namely that Laos should be . . . neutral and independent . . ." Gromyko denounced the U.S. for "obstructing" this work.

Souvanna Phouma said at the conference June 14 that a new Laotian government would work with the ICC in insuring the country's neutrality. Souvanna, who blamed Laos' problems on SEATO and the "Western nations," said that the ICC should supervise the withdrawal of foreign troops from Laos, and could be asked to supervise elections that would follow the appointment of a new government. Souphanouvong, in a speech made the same day, backed Soviet proposals for the recall of foreign troops within 30 days and opposed strengthening the ICC.

Harriman, replying June 15 to Gromyko's challenge to implement the Khrushchev-Kennedy accord on Laos, called on the Communist delegates to halt "propaganda" speeches and join the West in working meetings on specific points at issue. He charged Gromyko with delaying the conference's work by his refusal to cooperate in issuing orders to the ICC or to discuss continuing Pathet Lao truce violations.

Gromyko June 16 rejected Western proposals that the ICC be given 3 light planes, 3 helicopters and communications equipment for truce supervision. The measure had been suggested by Canadian External Affairs Secy. Green June 15 in an address in which he disclosed that the ICC had been asking for the equipment since May 18. Gromyko said equipment should be supplied only with the agreement of the 3 ICC members—India, Poland, and Canada. Green warned June 19, at the conference's 19th session, that the USSR's demand for extended negotiations on all measures involving the ICC and a veto over all ICC activities would make the body "utterly ineffective."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Foreign Aid Appeal. Pres. Kennedy made an urgent appeal for support of his foreign aid program in an address in Washington June 16 before the 8th National Conference on International Economic & Social Development. The aid program, he said, involved "very importantly the security" of the U.S. and deserved the backing "of every American who recognizes the real nature of the struggle in which we are engaged."

The struggle, he said, was to counter Communist-controlled, internally-operated "wars of liberation" in underdeveloped countries. He said: "The so-called war of liberation Mr. Khrushchev has described cannot be stopped by a new B-58 squadron. They cannot be deterred . . . by military guarantees. They cannot for the most part be resisted by American intervention in the absence of outside Communist troop intervention."

The President expressed concern that "too small a program . . . and too short a period of authority" would be provided and that this would be "doing too little and too late." He warned that the Soviet Union had proposed—"in our own hemisphere"—to give Bolivia a $150 million loan for steel mills.

(The President delivered his speech while sitting to ease his strained back. He entered and left on crutches along a special ramp.)

Senate Democratic whip Hubert H. Humphrey was reported June 18 to have warned the State Department that he would not vote for the foreign-aid program "until I get some answers" to his complaints about the Latin American program. Humphrey's complaints, made at a closed hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 16, reportedly concerned: (a) antagonism toward development of cooperatives in Latin America because sponsoring them "might promote cooperatives" in the U.S.; (b) emphasis on military aid at the expense of economic aid; (c) the rôle of the Inter-American Development Bank ("I never heard of a bank being in charge of a revolution—not even a soft revolution"); (d) a picture of Adlai E. Stevenson in a Cadillac in Montevideo meeting the Uruguayan president in a "little car."

Ex-Pres. Eisenhower called for support of the foreign-aid program in a message to the conference June 16. [See p. 203C1-C2]

Tennessee Negroes Aided. Pres. Kennedy June 14 authorized the distribution of surplus food to Haywood and Fayette (Tenn.) County Negroes who had suffered "severe hardship" from alleged economic reprisals for participating in a vote-registration drive. [See Vol. XX, p. 477C-E3]

Congress

Senate Passes Roads Bill. The Senate June 15 passed by voice vote and sent to joint conference an amended Administration bill (HR6713) to authorize $11.56 billion to complete the interstate highway system by 1972. The program was to be financed by $750 million in tax increases and a diversion, starting in fiscal 1963, of $150 million annually from general revenues.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) made an unsuccessful attempt to restore the President's original provisions for financing the bill through increased highway-user taxes allocated to the Highway Trust Fund. His proposal, rejected by a standing vote June 15, would have raised truck taxes and eliminated the diversion of funds.

The Senate version differed from the House version in that it included an amendment to extend, until June 30, 1963, bonuses paid to states for controlling billboard advertising along the highway. This amendment, sponsored by Sens. Maurine B. Neuberger (D., Ore.) and John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.), was accepted by voice vote June 15. Prior to its acceptance the Senate rejected by a 55-38 vote (37 D. & 18 R. vs. 22 D. & 16 R.) Sen. Francis Case's (R., S.D.) amendment to limit the extension to one year.

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) was aided by majority leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) in an unsuccessful fight against the Neuberger-Cooper amendment. Kerr presented June 15 a list of civic organizations that had commended the Outdoor Advertising Association for meritorious services.

The Senate bill also differed from the House version in that it would: (a) authorize the use of highway funds for administrative expenses of relocating building tenants forced to move because of construction of the highway; (b) reduce from 5c to 4c a pound the tax on tread rubber; (c) delay until July 1, 1962 the diversion of 5% of the manufacturer's tax on trucks, buses and trailers to the Highway Trust Fund from the general fund; (d) permit retail gasoline dealers to deduct 1% from the tax paid on gasoline as an allowance for shrinkage and evaporation.

(Maine, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, West Virginia and Wisconsin signed agreements June 20 to control billboards along the interstate highway system. Maryland, North Dakota and

Kentucky had signed similar agreements previously. The states would be eligible under the highway bill to receive a bonus of ½% added to the U.S.' payment of 90% of the cost of the system.) [See p. 166D-F2]

Latin American Aid. An amended bill (HR6518) to give $600 million in special aid to Latin America was passed by 41-26 Senate vote May 25 and signed by Pres. Kennedy May 27. The President June 19 signed an agreement establishing an Inter-American Social Progress Trust Fund through which the aid was to be administered.

Final Congressional action on the bill was the acceptance of a compromise House amendment to provide that funds could not be lent or relent under the inter-American program at interest rates considered to be excessive by the Inter-American Development Bank or higher than the legal interest rate of the recipient nation. The original Senate version had set an 8% interest ceiling on such loans, but the House May 11 had refused to accept this provision or to go to conference, and the Senate May 18 had refused by a 95-0 vote to change its bill. Conferees met May 25 and worked out the compromise that was passed the same day. [See p. 165C-F3]

Ship Subsidies. An amended bill (HR6100), signed by Pres. Kennedy May 29, authorized operating subsidies to U.S. passenger ships for off-season cruises on their regular routes. The measure had been adopted by voice votes of the Senate Apr. 27 and House May 18. [See p. 152D-F1]

Roush Wins Disputed Seat. The House June 14 adopted by a 138-51 standing vote a resolution to seat J. Edward Roush (D.) as Representative for Indiana's disputed 5th District seat. A special House Administration Committee panel had ruled May 23 that Roush had won the Nov. 8, 1960 election by 99 votes over George O. Chambers (R.). The new House lineup—263 D., 174 R., no vacancies. [See Vol. XX, p. 470B-C1]

Civil Rights

Ride Movement Extended. CORE national director James Farmer sent from his Jackson, Miss. jail cell May 25 instructions to extend the Freedom Ride movement to railroad and airline terminals. "The time to act is now," he said.

Percy Sutton, 40, a Negro and head of the NAACP's Manhattan (N.Y. City) chapter, and N.Y. Assemblyman Mark Lane, 33, white, were arrested June 8 when they sought to use segregated restroom facilities at the Jackson air terminal after a flight from Montgomery, Ala. Both posted $500 appeal bonds. Sutton and Lane had arrived in Montgomery June 7 aboard a Greyhound bus and had been served without incident at the terminal restaurant. The Montgomery bus terminal waiting-room signs with the words "colored intrastate passengers" and "white intrastate passengers" had been removed by the Greyhound Corp., according to a June 2 report.

5 Negroes and 4 white girls who arrived by train from New Orleans were arrested in Jackson June 8 when they refused to leave the station's segregated waitingroom. 3 requested separate trials; the rest were convicted and jailed. 5 Freedom Riders were arrested at the Jackson train station June 9 after a trip from Nashville, Tenn. 6 were arrested June 11 at Jackson's Greyhound bus terminal after a trip from Nashville.

The Hinds County Board of Supervisors said June 12 that the county jail in Jackson was overcrowded. The board authorized transfer of convicted Freedom Riders to the Mississippi State Penitentiary northwest of Jackson. 110 Freedom Riders had been convicted of breaching-the-peace in Jackson since the movement began. [See p. 206G1-B2]

5 Freedom Riders were arrested at Jackson's Greyhound bus terminal June 16 after a trip from Nashville. 14, mostly California college students, were arrested at the Jackson train terminal after alighting from the Illinois Central's City of New Orleans passenger train June 20. 5 Negro and 4 white Freedom Riders were arrested when they entered the "white only" waitingroom at the Jackson Trailways bus station June 21; this group, aboard a Greyhound bus from Atlanta, had arrived June 20 in Montgomery, Ala., where about 60 police, firemen and other officers surrounded the terminal and a crowd of 400-500 watched; the group, led by the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, did not enter the terminal after being told that 2 anonymous bomb threats had been received and the fire department was searching the terminal; no bombs were found. [See p. 206G1-B2]

Groups sponsoring the Freedom Rides, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Nashville Christian Leadership Council and CORE, established in Atlanta May 26 a Freedom Ride Coordinating Committee.

Edward B. King Jr., 21, named recruiting chief for the committee, said May 26 that members in 16 southern states and the District of Columbia were being asked to volunteer for Freedom Rides and to picket bus terminals. [See pp. 194E-G2, 186D-F2]

NAACP Executive Secy. Roy Wilkins in New York May 25 urged Negro college students to return home at the end of the school year on a "nonsegregated transportation basis," to "sit where you choose" and to use terminal facilities "without discrimination." Wilkins, however, said in Jackson June 7 that the NAACP preferred to test laws in court, not by "staying in jail."

13 Freedom Riders were arrested in Florida June 16 as the movement penetrated further into the South:

- One white and 2 Negro Freedom Riders were arrested in Ocala after a slight scuffle with 2 white men who blocked them from the bus station's cafeteria. 4 other Freedom Riders obeyed police and returned to the bus. Those arrested—the Rev. Leslie Smith of Albany, N.Y., Herbert A. Collendar of Mahwah, N.J., both Negroes, and James O'Conner, Barnard College (N.Y.) economics instructor—pleaded not guilty June 21 to charges of unlawful assembly and failure to obey a police officer and were freed on a total of $3,000 bond.
- 7 whites and 3 Negro clergymen were arrested in Tallahassee for refusing to leave the airport terminal. They had waited 24 hours to enter the closed restaurant there. They posted $500 bond each and were released June 17. (2 Negroes and a white from Tallahassee were also arrested with the 10 Freedom Riders at the airport June 16 after refusing to disperse.)

The 10 Freedom Riders arrested in Tallahassee were part of a CORE-trained group of 18 clergymen including 4 rabbis, who had begun their Freedom Ride on a regularly scheduled bus from Washington. They had arrived in Raleigh, N.C. June 13, spent the night at Shaw University campus, then proceeded to Sumter, S.C., Savannah, Ga. and Jacksonville, Fla. before arriving June 15 in Tallahassee, where they were served without incident at the Greyhound bus terminal. Their only refusal of service prior to Tallahassee had occurred in Lake City, Fla. 8 of the group flew to New York June 15. The 10 who were arrested stayed to test the airport restaurant's policy.

7 white and 7 Negro Freedom Riders had been unmolested during a similar CORE-sponsored trip on a regularly scheduled bus from Washington. They had arrived June 13 in Raleigh, S.C., where 2 of the group joined the clergymen's group, proceeded to Wilmington, where police were on guard and about 150 persons watched their arrival, and spent the night in a Negro hotel. Splitting into 2 groups and rejoining for overnight stops, the Freedom Riders made stops in Charleston, S.C., Jacksonville and Tampa and arrived in St. Petersburg June 16.

Other unmolested Freedom Riders included: 4 Negroes and a white woman who had eaten with the clergymen's group at the Jacksonville bus terminal June 15 before leaving for Thomasville, Ga. and then through Florida; 4 Freedom Riders who arrived in St. Petersburg by bus from Tallahassee June 16; Freedom Riders served at the Gainesville, Fla. bus terminal lunch counter June 16. [See p. 206A1-B2]

The NAACP filed in U.S. District Court in Jackson June 9 a suit to bar the enforcement of city and state segregation laws at intrastate transportation facilities. Named as the plaintiffs were 3 Jackson Negroes, Samuel Bailey, Joseph Broadwater and Brunett L. Jacob. Named as defendants were State Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson; the City of Jackson, Mayor Allen Thompson, city commissioners Thomas B. Marshall and D. L. Luckey and Police Chief W. R. Rayfield; Continental Southern Lines, Inc.; Illinois Central Railroad, Jackson City Lines, Inc.; Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc.; Cicero Carr, operator of the municipal airport restaurant.

U.S. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.'s ban on Freedom Ride activity in Alabama expired June 12 after Johnson postponed a scheduled hearing that day on his earlier ruling. Johnson warned that his original restraining orders might be reinstated "if it becomes necessary." The postponement was ordered because of failure to notify CORE and other defendants formally.

Johnson June 8 had granted the Justice Department's request to be excused from acting as the prosecution against the integrationist groups. The Justice Department said the Freedom Riders were exercising constitutional rights. [See p. 206A-G1]

The Southern Regional Council, composed of Negro and white Southern leaders, warned in Atlanta May 30 that the Freedom Rides indicated "what must be done, and done quickly, if we are to forestall the emergence into power of real, genuine extrem-

ists." The council warned Southern whites that they must "acquire the habit of introducing change before it is demanded." It charged them with rejecting the "sane, responsible NAACP." The council characterized the Freedom Rides as a continuation of the sit-in movement but said the new movement had important differences in technique that might bring more violence and less results than the sit-ins. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 358D1]

Lockheed Anti-Bias Pact. An agreement guaranteeing full racial equality at all Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plants was signed by Lockheed Pres. Courtlandt Gross May 25 at the White House. It was signed also by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson as chairman of the President's Equal Employment Opportunity Committee. The agreement was reached in negotiations started by the Johnson committee after the NAACP had lodged a complaint accusing Lockheed's Marietta, Ga. plant of discrimination. [See p. 130E2-A3]

Labor

Union Dues Use Curbed. The Supreme Court ruled June 19 that a 1951 Railway Labor Act amendment did not sanction use of a union-shop employe's dues for political purposes over the employe's objection.

The majority opinion was written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr. with Chief Justice Warren and 3 associate justices concurring. Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas held in separate opinions that such political use of union dues against a member's wish violated his constitutional right of free speech. Felix Frankfurter and John Marshall Harlan held that it was not unconstitutional for a majority to speak for a group's view.

Diverse proposals were made for remedying the situation: Brennan suggested returning to objecting union members a proportionate share of their dues; Justice Charles E. Whittaker favored a broad injunction against the union shop; Black recommended that union shop requirements should permit the exclusion of employes who objected to the political spending.

The case involved 6 Southern Railway System employes who had challenged the union shop on the political-spending issue. Georgia courts had found such spending unconstitutional and had barred enforcement of the union shop in Southern Railway contracts on this ground. [See Vol. XVI, p. 169E3]

(In a companion case, the court June 19 upheld Wisconsin's right to require compulsory membership in an "integrated state bar association" but refused, on the grounds of inadequate presentation, to pass on the constitutionality of such an association's political spending against a member's wish.)

UMW Loses Trust Case. A U.S. District court jury in Knoxville, Tenn. May 19 convicted the United Mine Workers of America and its Welfare & Retirement Fund of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by conspiring with large coal companies to monopolize the bituminous coal industry. The jury awarded $90,000 damages to the Phillips Brothers Coal Co. (Scott County, Tenn.), which had sued the UMW on the claim that it had been forced out of business by the conspiracy. [See Vol. XX, p. 338F-G3]

Other U.S. News

Illegally Seized Evidence Banned. The Supreme Court ruled June 19 that "all evidence obtained by searches and seizures in violation of the Constitution is, by that same authority, inadmissible in a state court." The 5-4 decision overturned a 1949 Supreme Court ruling (in the case of Wolf v. Colorado) that state courts did not have to exclude illegally seized evidence.

The June 19 decision overturned an Ohio Supreme Court ruling. It reversed the conviction of a Cleveland boarding house owner, Dollree Mapp, whose house had been entered in 1957 without a search warrant by policemen looking for gambling materials. Instead, they found some obscene books, which were admitted as evidence in a trial that resulted in Miss Mapp's conviction under an Ohio law that made it a crime to possess obscene literature.

Justice Tom C. Clark wrote the majority opinion. Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan Jr. concurred. Justices John Marshall Harlan, Felix Frankfurter, and Charles E. Whittaker dissented. Justice Potter Stewart did not consider the same constitutional issue but agreed with the reversal of conviction by finding the Ohio obscenity law unconstitutional. (The search-and-seizure question had received only brief mention in the oral argument. The main argument was on the constitutionality of the Ohio law.)

Clark said that the number of states admitting illegally seized evidence had decreased since 1949 despite the Wolf decision (29 in 1949, 24 currently). Admitting illegal evidence, he said, was an "ignoble shortcut to conviction" and tended "to encourage disobedience" to the Constitution. [See Vol. IX, p. 214C]

CP Jobless Rights Upheld. The Supreme Court June 12 unanimously reversed N.Y. State court rulings that the 1954 Communist Control Act deprived the Communist Party of the right to participate in state unemployment insurance systems.

AEC Safety Practice Upheld. The Supreme Court June 12 reversed a U.S. Court of Appeals decision that the Atomic Energy Commission must make a definitive safety finding for a nuclear power reactor before its construction. The court held that such a safety finding could be deferred until the licensing of the plant's operation.

The case had been filed against the AEC by the AFL-CIO United Automobile Workers, the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the AFL-CIO United Papermakers & Paperworkers. It concerned an $80 million breeder-type reactor being built by the Power Reactor Development Co. (a non-profit group of 21 companies) at Lagoona Beach, Mich.

Maryland Oath Overruled. The Supreme Court June 19 unanimously invalidated the Maryland Constitution's requirement that State office-holders must declare a "belief in the existence of God." It held that such a requirement was a "religious test for public office" and hence a violation of the First Amendment.

The decision reversed a Maryland Court of Appeals ruling against Roy F. Torcaso, a notary public whose commission had been withheld after he refused to take the oath. [See pp. 171E1, 129B2]

Reviews Refused. The Supreme Court June 19 refused to review a Connecticut Supreme Court ruling upholding the state's laws banning the use of birth control devices and forbidding physicians to advise their use. The laws had been challenged by Dr. C. Lee Buxton, chairman of Yale Medical School's obstetrics department. [See p. 96E2-E3]

Among other rulings the court refused to review:

May 1—5th Circuit Court of Appeals decisions that Alabama voting records must be produced on request of the Justice Department (appealed by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and the Montgomery County Board of Registrars). [See p. 130E-F1; Vol. XX, 449B2]

May 15—A Vermont Supreme Court decision that payments for tuition of pupils in Roman Catholic parochial high schools was unconstitutional. [See p. 130C-D1]

June 19—U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson's ruling in Jacksonville, Fla. that rejected a request by parents of 14 Negro children of Duval County, Fla. for a 3-judge U.S. panel to hear their protest against Florida's pupil assignment law. . . . 5 appeals against enforcement of state blue (Sunday-closing) laws in South Carolina, Ohio and Pennsylvania. [See p. 205A-F3]

Saboteurs Arrested. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy June 18 announced the arrest of 2 men charged with blowing up 3 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. communications towers in Utah and Nevada May 28.

(The blasts destroyed 2 microwave relay stations in Wendover, Nev. and Cedar Mountain, Utah and a cable repeater station in Knolls, Utah. They temporarily disrupted phone and other communications, including the national defense circuit, in a wide area. The defense circuit's operation was quickly restored by automatic controls that shifted it to alternate routes. National Guardsmen in Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado were called out to guard communications facilities.)

The 2 men arrested—Bernard Jerome Brous (alias Robert Hills), 51, formerly of New York, and Dale Chris Jensen, 33—were seized by Mexican authorities aboard Brous' yacht, the Monsoon, at Ensenada, Lower California. Mexican authorities also arrested Brous' wife, Minnie, 40, and Robert Gerald Bartoli, 28, of Reno, Nev., a gambling house dealer. The vessel carried machine guns, hand grenades and ammunition.

Brous and Jensen told newsmen that the towers were blown up in the name of the "American Republican Army," an organization that they said planned to seize power in the U.S. Brous, who called himself the head of this army, said it was similar to the John Birch Society, but more active, although its membership was "rather slim." They also said the explosions were part of a campaign to destroy "cartels." Jensen said he had blown up the towers while Brous was in Ensenada.

Brous and Jensen were extradited to San Diego, Calif. June 18.

Scarbeck Indicted. A U.S. grand jury in Washington June 19 indicted Irvin C. Scarbeck on charges of transmitting to the Polish government classified foreign service Dispatch No. 344 (an examination of U.S. policy toward Poland during the past 4 years, dated Jan. 13). [See p. 218E2-B3]

Minneapolis Democrat Elected. Arthur Naftalin (D.), 43, an associate of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), was elected Minneapolis mayor June 13. He defeated Mayor P. Kenneth Peterson (R.), who was seeking a 3d term. [See Vol. XIX, p. 193F2]

Jersey City Vote. Thomas F. Gangemi was elected Jersey City mayor June 13 with the backing of ex-Mayor John V. Kenny's Democratic machine. The Kenny ticket also won 6 of 8 contested council seats. One of the remaining seats was won by Fred Martin, the first Negro to win election to Jersey City's governing body. [See Vol. XX, p. 400C3]

PR Legislators Expelled. The Puerto Rican Legislature's expulsion of 2 members of the Roman Catholic-backed Christian Action Party was reported May 24. The ousters had been recommended by the Senate and House investigating committees, which charged that the 2 members had won election through fraudulent registrations and unconstitutional coercion of the voters by Puerto Rico's Roman Catholic bishops. The ousted members were Mario Davila (Senate) and José Feliu Pesquera (House). [See Vol. XX, p. 470C-F1]

Teacher Reinstated. The N.J. Supreme Court May 22 ordered the reinstatement of a Newark high school teacher, Dr. Robert Lowenstein, who had been fired in 1955 after invoking the 5th Amendment in refusing to answer House Un-American Activities Committee questions on alleged past Communist affiliations. [See Vol. XVI, p. 255D1]

3d Trial for Denver Reds. The U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver May 31 set aside a 2d Smith Act conviction of 6 Colorado Communists and directed that they receive a 3d trial on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government by violence. The appeals court said U.S. Judge Lee Knous, who presided over the 2d trial, should have made a decision as to whether the defense should be permitted to examine documents testified about during the trial but not made available by the Justice Department. The 6 defendants in the case were: Arthur Bary, 49; his estranged wife, Anna, 36; Harold Zepelin, 35; Joseph William Scherrer, 41, and his wife Maia, 42; and Mrs. Patricia J. Blau, 49. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 374E3-375A1]

FOREIGN

France

Farmers Riot. French farmers in Brittany and other parts of France staged violent anti-government demonstrations June 4-19 to protest falling farm prices.

16 farmers were arrested June 4 for setting fire to ballot boxes in Pont-l'Abbé in Brittany during departmental general council elections. A Quimper court June 12 sentenced one farmer to 15 days in prison; 9 received 8-day sentences, and 6 were given 8-day suspended sentences.

Morlaix (15,000 population) was besieged early June 8 by farmers, who forced the sub-prefect from his office, seized his headquarters and blocked off entries to the town and streets. The farmers lifted the blockade later June 8 after the local farm federation denounced its members' tactics. 2 siege leaders—Alexis Gourvennec and Marcel Leon— were arrested June 9.

Protest demonstrations against government farm policy took place June 11 at Auch, in the southwest and at Rennes, in the north.

Security forces in Pontivy, Brittany used tear gas June 16 in repelling a farmers' attack on the town's central government building. The attackers threw bottles and stones through the windows and hurled eggs. Farmers blocked town roads with tractors and paraded in the streets.

Farmers in Malestroit, southern Brittany, seized a milk products factory June 17 and held it for more than 2 hours before dispersing.

Troops clashed June 18 with farmers blocking a rail line in Messac. 3 farmers and 2 soldiers were injured.

500-600 tractor-riding farmers blocked all approaches to Carhaix June 18 while hundreds of others staged a protest demonstration there.

1,000 farmers used tractors June 19 to block off the prefecture of the Vendée Department in La-Roche-sur-Yon, south of Brittany. Prefecture employes, with the exception of Vendée mayors, were barred from entering the building until the demonstration ended at noon.

Farmers elsewhere in Brittany cut phone lines to protest the high cost of getting a telephone.

Farm organizations throughout France expressed support for the Breton farmers, and farmers in 19 central departments pledged to block roads June 27 in sympathy with them.

The government, in a move to alleviate Brittany's economic plight, announced June 16 that the Brest region would get priority for economic development. Stockpiling of butter was ordered to avert a price collapse because of over-production. Other measures announced by Premier Michel Debré June 17: (1) government purchase of potatoes, butter and other dairy products at support prices; (2) opening of slaughter houses to increase the farmers' share of the price of meat animals; (3) electrification of a rail line and extension of existing roads to facilitate farm-to-market transportation. [See Vol. XX, p. 162E3]

Academy Elects 2. Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, 77, dean of the Vatican's Sacred College of Cardinals, was elected June 15 to fill the French Academy seat vacated by the July 14, 1960 death of Duke Maurice de Broglie.

Jean Guiton, 60, philosopher, was elected to the academy June 8. He replaced Léon Berard, who had died Feb. 24, 1960. [See Vol. XX, pp. 260F2, 114E1, 75F2]

Japan

Violence Bill Dropped. Japanese Premier Hayato Ikeda's Liberal-Democratic Party June 7 withdrew an anti-violence bill after the Liberal-Democrats and moderate Social Democrats had approved it June 3 in the Diet's lower House of Representatives over strong Socialist opposition.

The bill would have outlawed violent political demonstrations near the Diet and courts and would have given police greater power to curb such violence.

The government withdrew the measure after Tsuruhei Matsuno, president of the Diet's upper House of Counselors, threatened to resign his post if the Liberal-Democrats used steamroller tactics in pushing the legislation through the upper chamber.

More than 1,000 persons were injured June 2-8 in demonstrations against the proposed law in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. The Socialist Party, unionists and leftwing student groups said the bill was aimed specifically at them and would curb their constitutional rights. The largest demonstration occurred outside the Diet building in Tokyo June 6 when 2,000 members of the extremist Zengakuren student federation broke away from 85,000 other demonstrators and attacked police. Other demonstrations were sponsored by the leftist People's Council Against the United States-Japan Security Treaty. [See Vol. XX, pp. 413B3, 263B2]

U.S. Loan Repayment. An agreement by Japan to repay the U.S. $490 million in debts incurred during the U.S. occupation of Japan was signed in Tokyo June 10 by Japanese Foreign Min. Zentaro Kosaka and U.S.-Amb.-to-Japan Edwin O. Reischauer. Repayment was to be made in 15 years at an annual interest rate of 2½%. [See Vol. XX, p. 263C2]

World Bank Loan. The Japanese National Railways received a 20-year $80 million loan from the World Bank Apr. 3 to help build a 311-mile rail line to link Tokyo with Osaka via Yokohama, Nagoya and Kyoto. Interest rate—5¾% a year. [See p. 112D2]

Trade Balance Up. The Japanese Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan announced Jan. 28 that Japan's 1960 trade balance showed a favorable margin of $552 million, or $92 million more than in 1959. 1960 exports

totaled $3.874 billion (an increase of $594 million over 1959). 1960 imports totaled $3.737 billion ($718 million more than in 1959). [See Vol. XX, p. 32F2]

Turkey

Constitution Approved. The National Union Committee, headed by Gen. Cemal Gursel, and the Chamber of Representatives, meeting jointly in Ankara May 27, approved Turkey's new constitution by a 263-0 vote (2 abstentions and 31 absent).

The new constitution, subject to a nation-wide referendum July 9, would: (a) Replace the unicameral National Assembly with a Senate and Chamber of Representatives. (The Chamber, the principal legislative arm of government, would have 455 members elected for 4-year terms. The Senate, which would have some legislative veto power, was to have 150 elected members and 15 appointed by the president.) (b) Provide for election of the president by both houses. He would choose the premier (subject to a Chamber vote of confidence). (c) Create a 15-member Constitutional Court by judicial bodies independent of the government. (Selection and promotion of judges would be controlled by a Superior Council of the Magistrature. The justice minister would require council permission to dismiss judges.) (d) Outlaw Communist and other extreme parties. (e) Require a court order for the government to close newspapers. [See p. 19F1]

— LATIN AMERICA —

Cuba

New Tractor Demand Rejected. The Tractors for Freedom Committee in Detroit June 19 rejected a new demand by Cuban Premier Castro that it send him 1,000 U.S. farm tractors, instead of 500, for rebels captured in the Apr. 17 invasion. In a cable to Castro the U.S. committee set June 23 as the deadline for acceptance of its offer of 500 tractors for the captives.

Castro had revised his original demands June 14 in negotiations in Havana with 4 U.S. farm machine experts representing the committee. (The experts returned to Washington June 15 to report to the committee.) Castro had originally proposed 500 bulldozers valued at $28 million. The committee had refused to provide bulldozers lest they be used for military construction. Castro agreed June 14 to drop his demand for bulldozers but insisted that the number of farm tractors be equivalent to the value of the bulldozers. He said this would mean 1,000 tractors. (The committee had estimated the cost of 500 tractors at $2½-3½ million.) Castro demanded $28 million in cash or credit if the 1,000 tractors were refused.

Wide World

CASTRO June 14

In its June 19 cable to Castro, the committee said it had received a list of prisoners to be exchanged but that the total was less than the 1,214 Castro had indicated in his original May 14 offer. (Castro had told newsmen in Havana June 13 that 1,173 of 1,197 prisoners captured Apr. 17 were eligible for exchange. The committee said: "This gives greater urgency to our suggestion that the International Red Cross . . . handle . . . the release of the prisoners, including verification of the accuracy of the list and the right to interview all of the 1,214 [prisoners]." [See p. 219E2]

Soviet Culture Pact. A Cuban-Soviet cultural cooperation pact was signed in Moscow May 10 by Cuban Education Min. Armando Hart Dàvalo and Georgi Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [See p. 39C2]

Dominican Republic

OAS Probe. An OAS fact-finding commission completed June 14 an investigation of political conditions in the Dominican Republic and flew back to Washington June 15. During a stopover in Miami June 15, commission chairman Augusto Guillermo Arango of Panama said he "could not find any unrest" in the DR. "I feel that we have accomplished the job we were sent down to do," he said.

The U.S. State Department said June 15 that it felt the OAS commission could determine the true nature of Dominican conditions "only on the basis of close and continuing study, which may well involve further on-the-spot observations." [See p. 220A1]

Exiles Return Asked. A Dominican government spokesman reported June 14 that 3 exiled political leaders had been invited June 13 to return home to organize a campaign for the May 1962 elections and to establish opposition newspapers. The exiles were Nicolás Silfa, Juan Bosch and Angel Miolan.

DR Pres. Joaquín Balaguer also invited the exiled Dominican Revolutionary Party, an opposition moderate leftist group, to send a committee to Ciudad Trujillo to negotiate on establishing the party as a legal political organization. Silfa, a Dominican Revolutionary Party official, said in New York June 15 that Balaguer's invitation had been tentatively accepted. [See p. 210B1]

U.S. Policy

Stevenson Tour. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai Stevenson, touring South America, conferred in Buenos Aires June 7-8 with Argentine Pres. Arturo Frondizi and other Argentine officials.

Stevenson flew to Montevideo, Uruguay June 9 and declared at an official luncheon the same day that Pres. Kennedy was "convinced that economic development . . . was the most imperative object. . . ." Pro-Castro followers staged an anti-American protest rally in Montevideo while Stevenson conferred with government officials.

Stevenson arrived in Rio de Janeiro June 10, met with Brazilian Foreign Min. Affonso Arinos de Melo Franco and Finance Min. Clemente Mariani the same day, and conferred June 11 with Brazilian Pres. Quadros in São Paulo. Stevenson said afterwards that he was "comforted by the extent of agreement between our views and the primary concern of . . . Quadros for improving the life of ordinary people" in Brazil "and throughout the Americas."

Stevenson flew to Asunción, Paraguay June 12. In an airport message of greeting, he ommited the name of Paraguay's dictator, Pres. Alfredo Stroessner. Stevenson said the U.S. and Paraguay had "different views about political systems, but we have . . . identical views about the need to improve . . . [the] life of the peoples of Latin America."

(3 exiled Paraguayan opposition leaders who returned to Paraguay in an effort to meet Stevenson were sent back to Argentina prior to Stevenson's arrival. Liberal Party Pres. Carlos Pastores and Febrerista Party Pres. Rafael Franco arrived by plane June 12 and were deported the same day. Democratic Christian movement leader Jorge Escobar was deported June 10.)

Prior to leaving for Santiago, Chile June 13, Stevenson declared in an airport statement that "the prevailing climate of political tension" in Paraguay hampered U.S. economic cooperation with the Paraguayan régime. Stevenson said that Stroessner had assured him that Paraguay would hold "free and fair" national elections.

Stevenson arrived in La Paz, Bolivia June 15 after meeting with Chilean officials in Santiago June 13-15. During Stevenson's meeting with Bolivian Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro June 15 in La Paz, 5 persons were killed and 9 others were injured in a "march of liberty" by students and workers demanding the release of persons jailed June 7 when an alleged Communist plot was smashed by the government.

Stevenson flew to Lima, Peru June 16 after completing discussions with Bolivian officials the same day. His June 16-17 Peruvian visit was marked by student violence in Lima. While Stevenson conferred June 16 with Peruvian Premier Pedro G. Beltran, Foreign Min. Luis Alvarado Garrido and Pres. Manuel Prado, police in another part of Lima used tear gas to prevent planned protest marches by 2 rival student groups at the University of San Marcos.

The 2 groups were the Communist-led Student Federation, which had opposed Stevenson's visit, and students belonging to the pro-government Apra (Alianza Popular Revolucionario Americana) Party. Officials ordered the school closed for 48 hours but reopened it June 17 after the federation asked permission to stage a rally to protest a university budget increase approved by the Peruvian Legislature. During the rally, Apra and federation students clashed after federation president Max Hernandez, in a speech, called Stevenson "an undesirable person." Police used tear gas to disperse the 300 brawling students.

Stevenson conferred June 17 with opposition leaders, including Gen. Manuel A. Odria (president 1948-56) and Fernando Belaunde Terry of the Acción Popular Party, both candidates in Peru's June 1962 presidential elections. [See pp. 219C1, 211B1]